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THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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THE PLANT DISEASE SURVEY

OFFICE OF MYCOLOGY AND DISEASE SURVEY

Vol. XIV July 15, 1930 Number 14

DISEASES OF SPECIAL CROPS

DISEASE SURVEY OF TOBACCO SEED BEDS IN ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

By F. M. Clara

On June 10 a pathological survey of tobacco seed beds in Onondaga County was made with the County Agent. As many seed beds as possible were taken at random to represent the different sections of the county. According to Mr. Ward, the County Agent, and the growers not even 25 per cent of the usual crop in the past is expected this year. This is due to the fact that few growers are raising tobacco this year. Low price of tobacco is attributed as the primary cause of this situation.

The stages of the seedlings varied from just two small leaves to those larger than a silver dollar. Some of them will be ready for transplanting in about five days, some ten, and still others will require a much longer time.

A brief general resumé may be made as follows:

1. All growers sterilized their seed beds by steaming.
2. The growers did not disinfect their seed but believed that the dealers might have done so.
3. Both old and new cheesecloth covers are used tightly and all the time. New and old boards are employed. In nearly all cases seed beds have been in use for years with an occasional one year interval.
4. Fertilization of seed beds is practiced and no spraying or dusting is done. The kind of fertilizer used and the manner of application do not seem to be well known.
5. No disease of any kind, of either a bacterial or a fungal origin was observed.

In spite of the absence of the commonly known seedling diseases, the stand of the seedlings is by no means satisfactory. With the exception of Mr. Barnes' seed beds all the rest have a very uneven stand. Healthy seedlings are found in patches of the seed beds. Approximately 50 per cent of the space in the seed beds is without seedlings and if any, they are seriously stunted. What might be the cause of this uneveness of stand is at present unknown. The

history of the seeds while in the dealers hands - treatment, percentage of germination, and the soil conditions may have some connection with the trouble.

Shortage of seedlings due to this condition is predicted by the growers. It will also eventually involve some loss as it will further reduce the crop for this season.

TOBACCO PLANT BED SURVEY IN VIRGINIA

By James Godkin

From May 15 through May 30, R. G. Henderson and J. Godkin visited 88 plant beds in Appomattox, Amelia, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Bedford, Washington, Prince Edward and Buckingham Counties. Transplanting into the field had begun in earnest about May 20 and continued through May 31. Most of the transplanting was completed at the end of the first week in June. The extreme dry weather generally retarded the work of transplanting. In general plants were suffering from a lack of rain up through May 15. Rains occurring from the eighteenth through the twenty-fourth improved this situation somewhat. Plants generally appeared to be healthy although reported scarce in portions of Appomattox, Amelia and Pittsylvania Counties. Practically all of the beds observed were located near woods and only four reported seed treatment, two in Bedford, one in Amelia and one in Washington. Old canvas was used in most cases and burning was generally resorted to.

Blackfire (Bacterium angulatum) was observed in one bed in Mecklenburg County, two beds in Pittsylvania County and five beds in Washington County. Ring spot was observed in one bed in Pittsylvania County, two beds in Washington County and one bed in Prince Edward County. Damping-off was observed in two beds in Washington County. Mosaic was observed in two beds in Pittsylvania County. Flea beetle injury was not serious except in a few isolated cases. Very little dusting or spraying of plant beds was done.

REPORT ON TOBACCO PLANT BED CONDITIONS IN TENNESSEE

By C. D. Sherbakoff

A survey was made of conditions in the east Tennessee tobacco section where the main variety is Burley "Judy's Pride". In the beds examined, with two exceptions, the frames were made of logs, usually new. In all cases new tight cloth was used for cover. In most instances seed bed soil was burned over before planting. No seed treatment was given. Complete fertilizers were used in Knox County but around Greeneville the growers used chicken manure. Seed beds were generally established in new locations from those of previous years. No spraying or dusting was carried on. The only conspicuous disease noted was damping-off, noted in Greeneville. Because of rainy weather this disease may increase to a serious extent. A leaf spot was more or less common in several beds but apparently without causing any special damage. The spot has been observed for several years in the dark tobacco section. The cause has not been determined.

TOBACCO WILDFIRE (BACTERIUM TABACUM) IN MASSACHUSETTS

To date, wildfire has been observed on only one property. It was first found there in the beds on June 20, after the fields had been restocked. A visit the following day to the field revealed the disease well distributed throughout the 14 acres, with more occurring near a barn in the field. It was estimated

that probably 20 per cent of the plants were affected, many showing prominent infection on all leaves. The bed lay in an unusually low, damp place and was not sterilized or dusted. It was not located near the field. (O. C. Boyd, June 25)

TEXAS COTTON DISEASES

Angular leaf spot (Bacterium malvacearum). Very common this year on young seedlings throughout the state, destroying 30 per cent of the stand.

Root rot (Phymatotrichum omnivorum). Found in Brazos County on young cotton plants about a week to ten days earlier than it usually occurs in this county.

Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum). Quite general on young plants throughout the state.

Damping-off (Rhizoctonia sp.) Very general throughout the state. (J. J. Taubenhaus, July 1)

DISEASES OF CEREAL CROPS

STEM RUST OF CEREALS

The following statement concerning the stem rust situation in general has been furnished by the U. S. Office of Barberry Eradication (The Rust Reporter, June 21, 1930).

> "By the middle of June a scattering of stem rust could be found throughout eastern Nebraska and infection was beginning to appear on wheat in eastern South Dakota and the southern half of Minnesota. Stem rust on oats was later and in South Dakota and Minnesota is rare. By the 21st no stem rust had been observed north of Fergus Falls in Minnesota, and none had been reported from North Dakota. Last year on June 22, stem rust was prevalent in about half the fields of Marquis wheat between Forman and Valley City, North Dakota, and infection in Minnesota extended north to Breckenridge. It appears likely at the present time that rust will be appearing in this territory soon, but how prevalent the infection will be it is impossible to foretell. Recent rains in many localities in the spring wheat area have been beneficial, but until the last few days temperatures have been considerably too low for optimum rust development.
>
> "Some stem rust has appeared in parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois but except in an area of southwestern Ohio there has been little increase. Where grain has been cut or is maturing, with the possible exception of the Ohio area mentioned, there has been no appreciable stem rust damage. Leaf rust, on the other hand, has caused some injury to wheat in southern Illinois, according to Mr. Bills.

"In Wisconsin, where stem rust has been observed, the infection is clearly attributable to barberries. In several states stem rust that has spread from infected barberries has been observed on wheat, barley, and rye.

"In most fields of Oklahoma and eastern Kansas stem rust has caused no appreciable loss, although there were some late fields of both wheat and oats in northeastern Oklahoma in which the damage was probably 10 or 15 per cent. In southeastern Kansas it appears likely that there was injury only to a relatively small number of heavily rusted plants in infection centers."

STEM RUST OF WHEAT IN ILLINOIS

On the 14th I returned from a trip through southern Illinois, during which time I examined a very large number of wheat fields and with my own observation and others that have been reported to me I am convinced that we are passing through an exceptionally remarkable spring season, especially with respect to the occurrence of stem rust on wheat.

In the nine years that I have been employed in the plant disease survey of Illinois I have never known a season to pass with the stem rust absent from the southern part of Illinois. That, however, seems to be the fact this year. Wheat is being cut as far north as Waterloo on the western side of the state and nearly that far north on the eastern side so that wheat harvest has arrived with apparently no infection of stem rust. The barberry eradication office in Illinois sends me a report that traces of stem rust were found in Jackson County by Mr. Adams and in Williamson County by Mr. Cutright on June 14. These traces must be very slight indeed as I was present myself in these two counties on the day before and found no evidence of stem rust infection. (L. R. Tehon, June 17)

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT

Table 18. Survey in Pennsylvania wheat fields, 1930.

County	Number wheat fields examined	Percentage fields having stinking smut	Average percentage stinking smut in fields	Maximum percentage stinking smut found in any one field
1. Fields planted with untreated seed.				
Adams	12	17	6.2	6.5
Armstrong	3	.0	.0	.0
Berks	9	33	.7	3.1
Bucks	4	25	.65	2.1
Butler	4	50	6.8	27
Centre	2	.0	.0	.0
Chester	4	75	.1	.1
Dauphin	7	14	.001	.1
Delaware	5	60	.9	4.3
Indiana	1	.0	.0	.0
Jefferson	1	.0	.0	.0

(Continued)

County	Number wheat fields examined	Percentage fields having stinking smut	Average percentage stinking smut in fields	Maximum percentage stinking smut found in any one field
Juniata	2	.0	.0	.0
Lancaster	8	50	.68	4.75
Lebanon	6	16.6	4.1	25
Lehigh	8	62.5	.3	1.6
Mifflin	1	.0	.0	.0
Northampton	25	82	5.5	67
Perry	2	.0	.0	.0
Schuylkill	7	.0	.0	.0
York	5	60	1.4	5
Total untreated	116	23.1	2.22	67
2. Fields planted with seed treated with copper carbonate as per recommendations				
Berks	1	.0	.0	.0
Lancaster	7	.0	.0	.0
Northampton	2	.0	.0	.0
Total properly treated	10	.0	.0	.0
3. Field planted with seed improperly treated with copper carbonate. (wheat placed in a barrel without paddles copper carbonate added and barrel rolled on floor.)				
Northampton	1		2	

(R. S. Kirby, July 7)

OTHER DISEASES OF WHEAT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Leaf rust (Puccinia triticina). Very much less severe than last year. The rust appeared later and the amount of infection was seldom over 50 per cent.

Loose smut (Ustilago tritici). A survey of 82 fields located in 16 counties shows an average infection of 1.6 per cent. The maximum found in any one field was 13 per cent. Very little loose smut was found in fields of the varieties Leap, Forward and Fultz. The most severe infection occurred in fields of the varieties Pennsylvania Bluestem, Fulcaster and Nitney. First found on May 22 in Berks County.

Stinking smut (Tilletia laevis). Decidedly less severe in 1930 than in 1929. A survey of 82 fields located in 16 counties showed 1.1 per cent average infection in 73 wheat fields planted with untreated seed. A maximum infection of 27 per cent was observed in one field in Butler County. No stinking smut was found in 9 fields planted with wheat treated with copper carbonate. Stinking smut was first observed at Gettysburg, Adams County, on June 5.

(R. S. Kirby, June 30)

DISEASES OF FORAGE CROPS

BACTERIAL WILT OF ALFALFA IN TURKESTAN

By Fred R. Jones

Thus far the alfalfa disease caused by Phytomonas insidiosum McCulloch has not been reported outside of the United States. The usual conditions under which alfalfa is grown in Turkestan as reported personally to the writer by Mr. H. L. Westover after his trip through Turkestan in 1929 do not seem favorable for the development of wilt. In fact, the only alfalfa roots having discolorations typical of the disease collected by Westover and Whitehouse during their trip through Turkestan in 1929 were found north of Bokhara, November 21, 1929. From two of these roots the writer in February 1930 isolated cultures of bacteria showing the typical growth and pigment formation characteristic of Phytomonas insidiosum McCulloch on potato dextrose and potato lactose agar. Inoculations were made in the greenhouse, typical disease symptoms were produced and the bacteria were reisolated from diseased plants. Plants of a strain of Turkestan alfalfa developed the disease more slowly, and a few escaped infection as when inoculations were made with cultures obtained from the United States. From this it appears that a bacterial organism resembling closely if not identical with that causing wilt in this country is present in Turkestan. It is not unlikely that the organism is widely distributed. Since the organism lives at least five months in dry roots, the writer will be glad to make isolations from material that may be sent to him from remote stations where evidence of the disease may be found.

RING SPOT OF WHITE SWEET CLOVER IN MONTANA

About 30 per cent of plants in 1/4 acre have this disease in severe form. This is the first report from Montana. (P. A. Young, May)

STEM ROT OF SWEET CLOVER IN MASSACHUSETTS

A heavy infection of this disease, perhaps 50 per cent of all plants, was observed June 13 in Middlesex County in a 5-acre field of yellow sweet clover. The crop was in early blossom and was being cut then for hay. This had appeared too late to cause much loss. The fungus was fruiting copiously on the affected stems. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

FRUIT DISEASES

APPLE DISEASES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Scab (Venturia inaequalis). Very little scab is to be found in the Winchester section, due to the continued dry weather during the spring. Scattering infections may be found in neglected and poorly cared for orchards, particularly in Winesap and Golden Delicious plantings. The period of primary infection is apparently past, as recent rains have caused no discharge of ascospores from leaves in spore traps at this station.

Blotch (Phyllosticta solitaria). The first apples infected with blotch were observed on June 25, and although the trees were in an unsprayed orchard there were but a few scattering infections noted.

Powdery mildew (Podosphaera oxyacanthae). Has been severe on almost all young Jonathan plantings this year, many trees having practically all the young shoots affected. The older plantings are also affected, and although less severe, considerable injury may be observed. The regular lime sulfur sprays have apparently been of little benefit in controlling the disease. Serious injury is confined to the Jonathan variety, although infected twigs have been noted on Baldwin, Ben Davis, Delicious, and York.

Bitter rot (Glomerella cingulata). Has not been observed to date. The usual date for first appearance is about July 1.

Cedar rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae). Not a generally important disease in this section. The few infections found thus far this year have been in orchards in the neighborhood of uncut cedars. Infection is severe in a few small orchards, the majority having but a light infection.

(A. B. Groves, June)

APPLE DISEASES IN ARKANSAS

Bitter rot (Glomerella cingulata). Noted in a fairly severe form in one orchard near Fayetteville on June 26, variety of apple unknown. This orchard appears to be in a very neglected condition. Bitter rot appears to be absent from most commercial orchards this year.

Blotch (Phyllosticta solitaria). Appears in abundance on susceptible varieties in unsprayed or poorly cared for orchards. Mostly absent from commercial orchards. (V. H. Young, June 28)

APPLE SCAB (VENTURIA INAEQUALIS) IN PENNSYLVANIA

Scab infection is less in 1930 than it was in 1929. There were two periods during which most of the infection took place, the delayed dormant to prepink and after petal fall. It was first observed on leaves on May 1, Hanover

and Adams Counties. It was also found on the blossom sepals at the same time and place. Early sepal infection was very important in 1930 since 72.4 per cent of all scabby apples seen during June started with this type of infection which in many cases produced conidia which caused later infection on the apples. A survey of 75 orchards during June gave the following data.

Table 19. Apple scab survey of 75 orchards in Pennsylvania.

Amount of spraying	Apples: Number counted	Apples: Per cent scabby	Leaves: Number counted	Leaves: Per cent scabby
Orchards sprayed as per College recommendations	11,844	.3	9,805	.7
Orchards in which one or more recommended sprays were omitted	2,572	18.0	2,638	12.0
Unsprayed orchards	800	46.6	1,102	40.0

R. S. Kirby, June 30)

PEAR BLIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

I have not seen an apple orchard but what blight ranges from a trace to severe infection. All quince trees seen this spring have been severely "burned" by this disease. (G. L. Zundel, June 28)

SOME SMALL FRUIT DISEASES IN OHIO AND MASSACHUSETTS

BLACK RASPBERRY

Anthracnose (Plectodiscella veneta). Because of the dry spring season in Ohio, unfavorable to fungus development, the amount of anthracnose on young black raspberry canes is unusually small this year. However, some infections on tips have developed in the past two weeks.

Leaf curl, mosaic, and streak (virus diseases). Have spread but little this spring in Ohio. This can be explained by the scarcity of the vectors (aphids) in most sections of the state this season. In contrast, last year witnessed an unusual spread of these diseases from early spring to late fall. Aphids were unusually abundant throughout the growing season last year. (L. M. Cooley, July 1)

GRAPE

Frost injury. A late cold weather spell, occurring in the latter part of May, severely damaged grapes in Ohio, in sections not adjacent to Lake Erie. In many instances, the young tips and foliage were killed. In practically all the vineyards in the central, eastern, and southern portions of the state, leaves which had been produced prior to the freeze were badly burned about the margins and these margins later turned brown. In the eastern and central Lake sections, however, the vines were uninjured and a full crop of fruit has set. (L. M. Cooley, July 1)

STRAWBERRY

Root rot (undet.) On June 12 in Essex County, and again on June 26 and 27 in Essex and Middlesex Counties, Massachusetts, a stunting and dying of plants was observed here and there in small garden patches of berries, due seemingly to a root rot. One field in particular in Essex County, of the Howard 17 variety, showed an unusually severe attack of the disease, the disease extending into the crown and leaf petioles even fore the plant succumbed. A planting of another variety, Marshall, alongside showed only a trace of the same trouble.

Fruit rot (Botrytis cinerea and Mycosphaerella fragariae). These two diseases were observed in practically all patches visited in Essex and Middlesex Counties, Massachusetts on June 26-27. In plantings of wide rows and dense foliage, the gray mold rot was severe, destroying a large percentage of the green berries. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

GRAPE DISEASES IN ARKANSAS

Black rot (Guignardia bidwellii). Inspection of vineyards in the vicinity of Fayetteville and Springdale, Arkansas, and talks with grape buyers reveals the fact that black rot is almost completely absent from many of the better commercial vineyards. A fairly large number of vineyards, however, show a slight trace of black rot with generally only one or two berries affected on a small number of the bunches. Only one vineyard reported in which a commercial loss has already resulted from black rot. However, a period of wet warm weather can still cause severe loss.

Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola). Dr. H. R. Rosen of the Department of Plant Pathology reported this disease on fruit in a vineyard near Springdale, Arkansas, about June 16 and stated that there were localized areas in the vineyard where considerable loss was occurring then. The writer has since noted downy mildew on Concord in several unsprayed or poorly sprayed vineyards although never in a severe form. Grape buyers who have inspected a large number of vineyards in northwest Arkansas, report that downy mildew on berries is to be found all over northwest Arkansas, but generally only a trace. It appears that 1 per cent would probably be about the greatest loss in any one vineyard. Downy mildew on berries is very rarely seen in Arkansas and it is believed that the cool weather during May must have resulted in more favorable conditions than are usually present. (V. H. Young, June 28)

SOME REPORTS ON TOMATO DISEASES

Mosaic (undet.)

Massachusetts: Both the mild and fern-leaf types of mosaic are common in outdoor plantings of tomatoes throughout the Boston Market Garden section. One small field of Bonny Best was observed in Essex County recently which contained 100 per cent of the advanced stage of the fern-leaf type. The plants were grown in a greenhouse near a spring crop of tomatoes. Another variety set in the field at the same time and adjacent to the Bonny Best plants was entirely free from mosaic. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

Florida: Not so destructive as during the preceding season, although it was common toward the end of the picking operations. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Buckeye rot (Phytophthora terrestris)

Florida: Was more common and the cause of considerable loss toward the end of the picking season. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

New York: I have just received samples of tomatoes from greenhouses at Irondequoit affected with this disease. Similar specimens were sent in from a greenhouse on Long Island where the same trouble occurred. It seems to be most prevalent on the lower stems of fruit which are splashed by the infested soil when watering the plants. As far as I know this disease has not been reported from this state before. (Charles Chupp, June 28)

Soil rot (Corticium vagum)

Florida: More prevalent than last year. It usually is more destructive during wet seasons. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Wilt (Fusarium lycopersici)

Florida: Unusually bad in central Florida during April and early May. Otherwise not as bad as last year. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Early blight (Alternaria solani)

Florida: Common wherever tomatoes are grown in the state. Destructive in October and April. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Arkansas: Seems to be rather abundant this year. Stem lesions noted rather abundantly in a few seed beds. Farmers report that plants with these stem lesions make very little growth in the field. (V. H. Young, June 28)

Leaf spot (Septoria lycopersici)

Arkansas: Appearing rather commonly. Seems to be an important factor in cutting down the bearing period. (V. H. Young, June 28)

Bacterial wilt (Bacterium solanacearum)

Georgia: Miss Mary K. Bryan, of the Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases, reports observing this disease killing many plants at Ambrose, Georgia.

Florida: Was generally distributed in the central part of the state. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Bacterial spot (Bacterium vesicatorium)

Florida: Was general on the west coast in Manatee County but not found elsewhere in the state. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Canker (Bacterium vesicatorium)

Texas: This disease was found by G. B. Ramsey in June on tomatoes offered for sale on the Chicago market and said to have originated at Jacksonville, Texas. (Mary K. Bryan)

Gray leaf spot (Stemphylium solani)

Florida: Not so destructive as during the previous year. Common on the east coast. Probably the most important tomato disease in Florida during past season. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Nailhead spot (Macrosporium tomato)

Florida: Less than 1 per cent of fruit spotted. This disease has not been important during the past three seasons. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii)

Florida: Not so common as for average seasons, probably because of excessive moisture. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

Phoma rot (Phoma destructiva)

Florida: Serious losses suffered on early fall and winter crops during October and November in south Florida. Disease prevalent in the fields and infects fruit following bruising during packing process. Losses entirely in transit. (G. F. Weber, July 1)

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON VEGETABLE DISEASES

SNAP BEAN

Massachusetts

Root rots. Of little importance this summer, apparently, judging from the amount observed in the Boston Market Garden section and the Valley area. Only a few scattered cases of Fusarium root rot were observed, and none from other causes. The first appearance of the Fusarium rot was noted June 4 in Hampden County.

Anthracnose (Colletotrichum lindemuthianum). Although two surveys have been made in snap beans to date, with older plantings in late blossom stage, only one occurrence of anthracnose has been observed. That one was in a garden planting in Berkshire County, observed June 21 with plants in pre-blossom stage. Many plants were stunted due to early stem infection.

Blight (Bacterium medicaginis phaseolicola). Observed in Essex County on June 12, with plants at least two weeks from early blossom stage. A survey of commercial plantings in Essex and Middlesex Counties June 26 to 27 found the disease in nearly all fields varying from light to very heavy infection (100 per cent plant infection in one small field). At that time most of the plantings were in early blossom. The same disease was observed in several fields in the Connecticut Valley June 24.
(O. C. Boyd, July 3)

CABBAGE

Blackleg (Phoma lingam). Only one observation has been made of this disease this year, that in Essex County on June 26. The plants were in the early head. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

CUCUMBER

Bacterial wilt (Bacillus tracheiphilus). Has just recently made its appearance in the Valley fields. It was first observed in Hampshire County June 29, and may be found in at least half of the commercial plantings. One field showed at least 4 or 5 per cent infection, and the plants had not begun to run.

Angular leaf spot (Bacterium lachrymans). Has been seen in only one field to date, a commercial planting in Hampshire County on June 29. The plants had not yet put out runners.
(O. C. Boyd, July 3)

PEA

Root rots. Several cases of root rots have been observed in and reported from various parts of the state. Most of them suggested a Fusarium as the cause, especially those where the plants died in blossom or pod stage. Such instances were most common where crop rotation had not been practiced or where stable manure was used freely.
(O. C. Boyd, July 3)

POTATO

Stem rot (Corticium vagum). First observed June 4 in Hampden County on late plantings causing delayed emergence and "skips". Generally slight.

Early blight (Alternaria solani). First observed on June 12 in Essex County before blossom stage; not uncommon now in most early plantings. Most all growers are spraying with Bordeaux.

Mosaic and leaf roll (virus). First observed June 12, both in fields from certified seed. Much more common, however, in uncertified seed. Most of acreage is planted from certified seed from Maine. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

BEET and CARROT

Texas

Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii). Quite prevalent in plantings of garden beets and carrots, destroying 10 per cent of the stand. Found locally in Brazos County. (J. J. Taubenhaus, July 1)

DISEASES OF TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

WILLOW SCAB IN MASSACHUSETTS

Willow scab (Fusicladium saliciperdum) was first reported to us this year June 14 from Uxbridge, Worcester County. Two days later it was observed on the Massachusetts Agricultural College campus; and on June 26, I collected it in its early stage of development on one property in Essex County, near Danvers. The Essex County site represents the farthest east in this state that the disease has been reported. It is common throughout the central and western parts. (O. C. Boyd, July 3)

WALNUT BLIGHT IN OREGON

Dr. Paul W. Miller, Corvallis, Oregon, sent in the following report to Dr. M. B. Waite, Bureau of Plant Industry (June 20):

"Walnut blight is showing up now on the young nuts. We have tagged one thousand Franquette nuts which we examine every two days. Counts made this morning reveal that 14 per cent of those tagged have blight lesions. From all indications this is going to be a bad blight year."

ANTHRACNOSE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Anthracnose of sycamore and white oak, caused by Gnomonia veneta, and anthracnose of sugar maple, caused by Gloeosporium apocryptum, are widespread and unusually severe in eastern Massachusetts and somewhat less severe in other parts of the state. (A. V. Osmun, July 1)

WILT OF CHINA ASTER IN MONTANA

Wilt (Fusarium conglutinans callistephi) was reported for the first time in Montana by P. A. Young, July 1).

BROWN BLIGHT IN NEW YORK

Another disease which we have never had reported here, so far north as Ithaca, is the brown blight caused by Bacterium solanacearum found in a garden at Ithaca on young hollyhock plants and on Hydrangea arborescens. The latter plants were obtained through a greenhouse firm from the South. Apparently the infection came with them and with the recent extremely heavy rains followed by the hot weather the roots became rotted and the plants wilted. The entire hedge of Hydrangea was destroyed while only occasional plants of the hollyhock were affected. (Charles Chupp, June 28)

PEAR BLIGHT ON SPIRAEA IN VIRGINIA

Pear blight (Bacillus amylovorus) was observed on Spiraea vanhouttei at the Winchester station. Isolation and subsequent production of typical fire blight on young pear shoots and Spiraea with suspensions of the bacteria isolated proved the identity of the organism. (A. B. Groves, June 20)

CORRECTION

Dr. W. H. Davis calls attention to an error in the Reporter for June 15, page 107, line 23. "Uredo" should read "telial".